



2012 CERN-ECFA-NuPECC Workshop on the LHeC

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Chavannes-de-Bogis, Switzerland

LHeC Final Focus System

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Thanks to: H. Garcia, R. Tomas, F. Zimmermann

- Round optics. e^- FFS optics I: triplet
- Flat optics:
 - e^- FFS optics II: Doublet, local chromatic correction
 - e^- FFS optics III: Doublet, traditional chromatic correction

Introduced in the talk **Interaction Region** by
R. Tomas (this workshop)

e⁻ FFS optics I: triplet

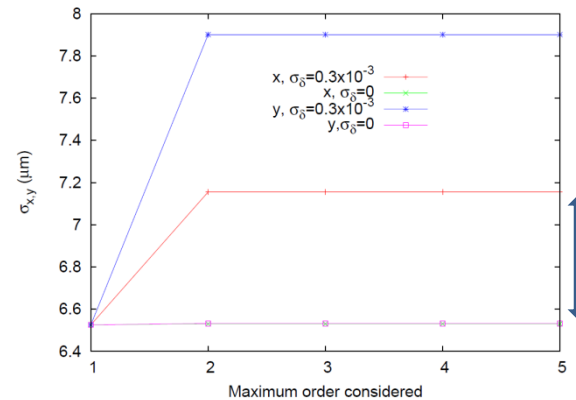
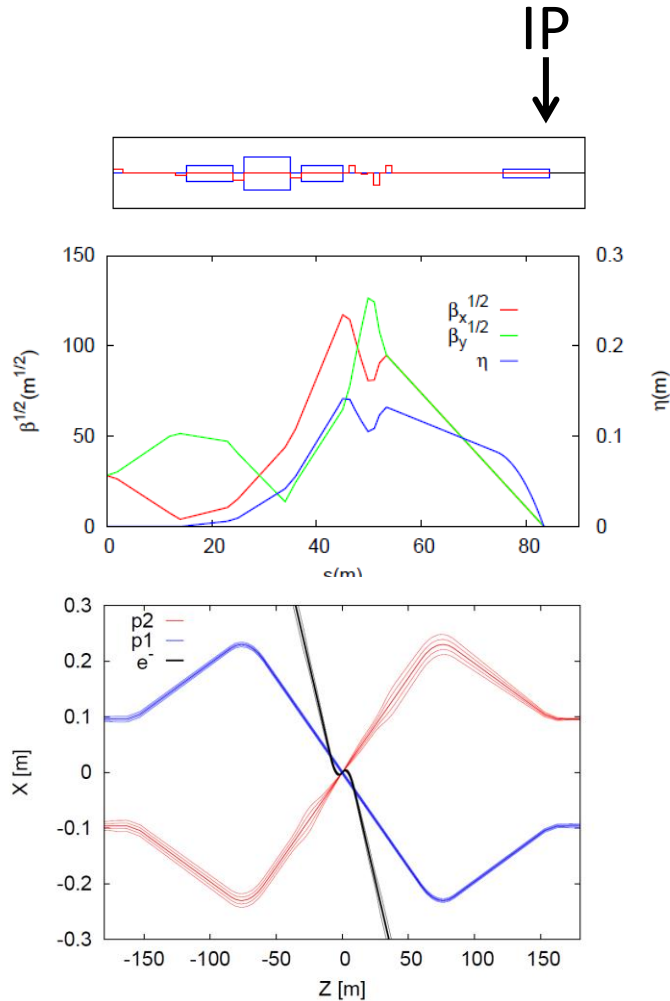
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↓

$$\beta_{x,y}^* = 0.1 \text{ m.}$$

No chromatic correction

Bending magnets to compensate the dispersion created by the last dipole

Beam size by order computed with MAPCLASS
R. Tomas, CERN AB-Note-2006-017 (ABP) (2006).



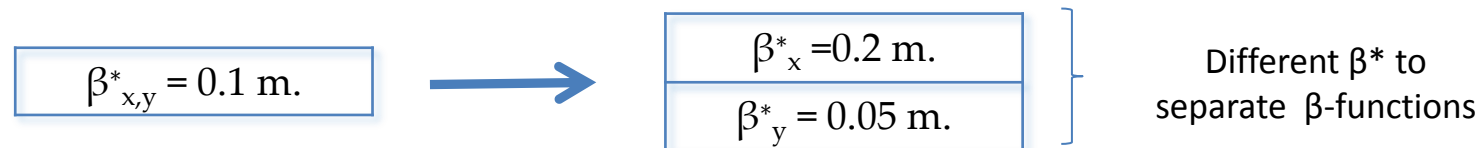
Chromatic aberration

Flat beam optics

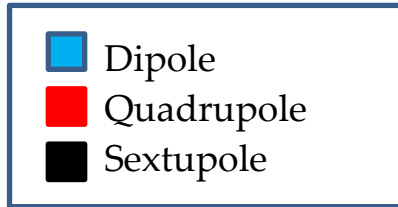
Chromatic correction

- 4 Sextupoles to correct chromaticity in pairs

1st pair: correction in X. $\beta_x \gg \beta_y$
2nd pair: correction in Y. $\beta_x \ll \beta_y$ } Separation of β -functions

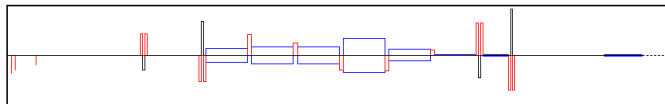


- Each of the sextupoles of the pair must be spaced $\Delta\mu_{x,y} = \pi$
 - 2 arrangements
 - Traditional, dedicated section
 - Compact, Local chromatic correction
- P. Raimondi and A. Seryi, Phys. Rev. Lett. 86, 3779 (2001).*



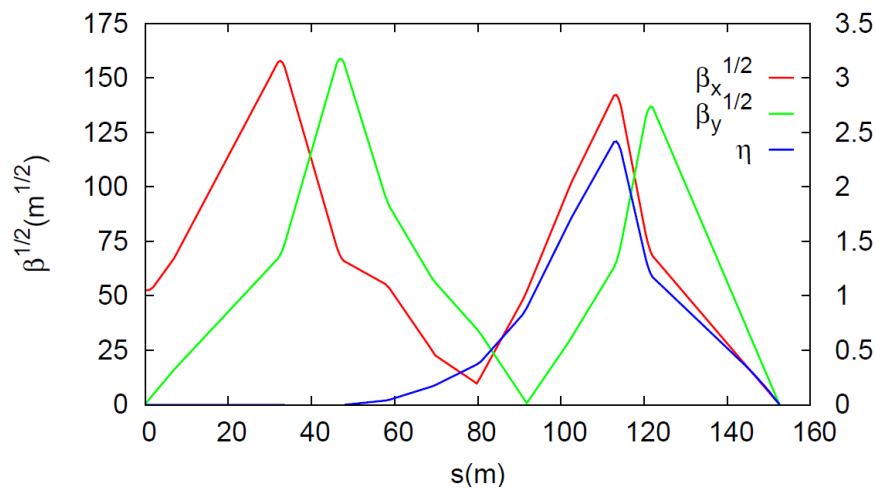
$\beta_x^* = 0.2 \text{ m.}$
$\beta_y^* = 0.05 \text{ m.}$

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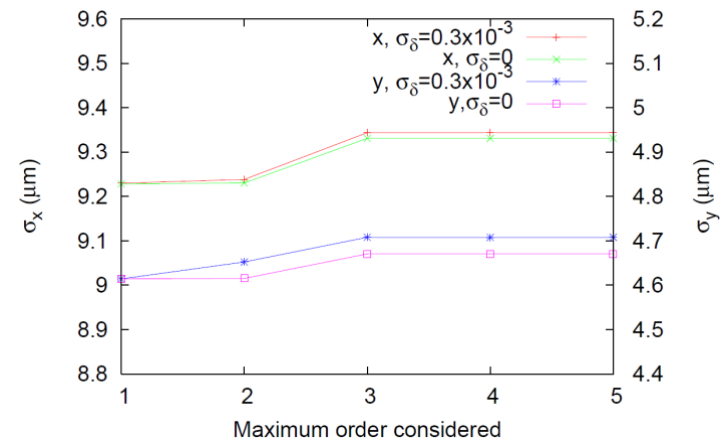


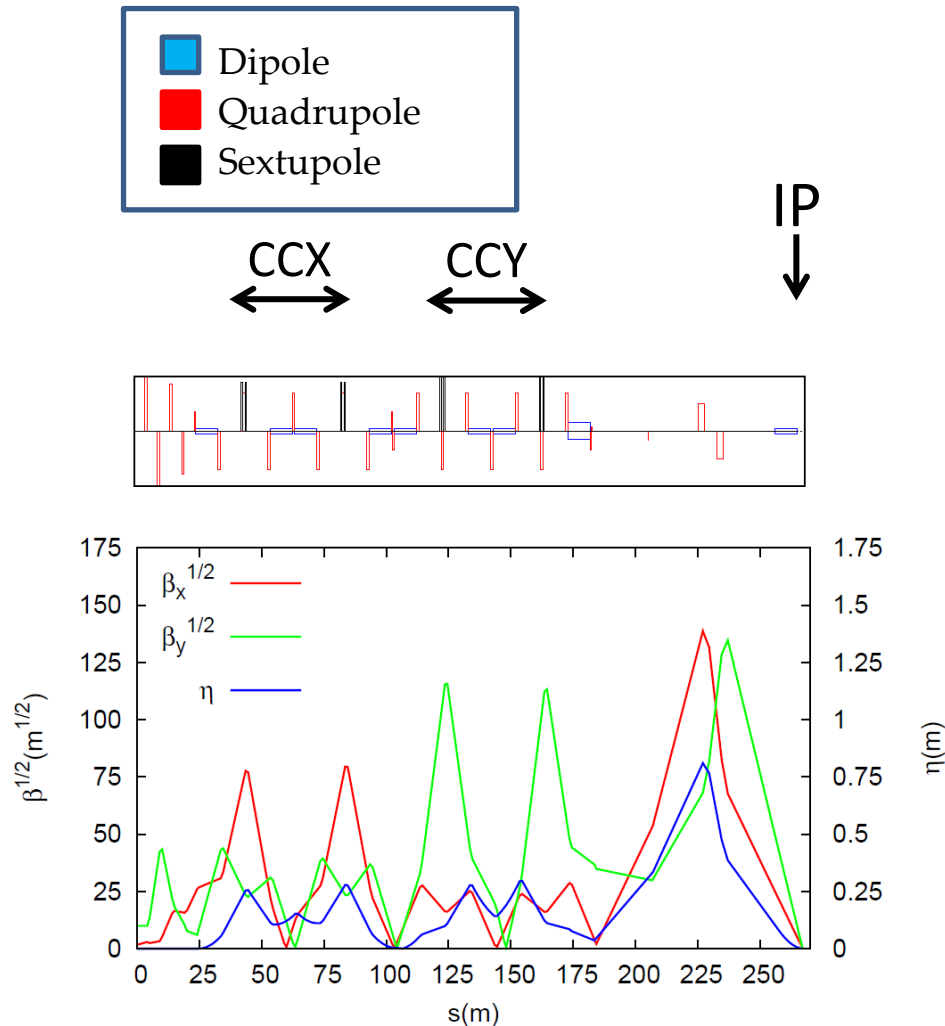
Length : 150 m

SR power of 83 kW



Beam size by order





$$\beta_x^* = 0.2 \text{ m.}$$

$$\beta_y^* = 0.05 \text{ m.}$$

Length : 267 m (**too long**)

Modular construction:

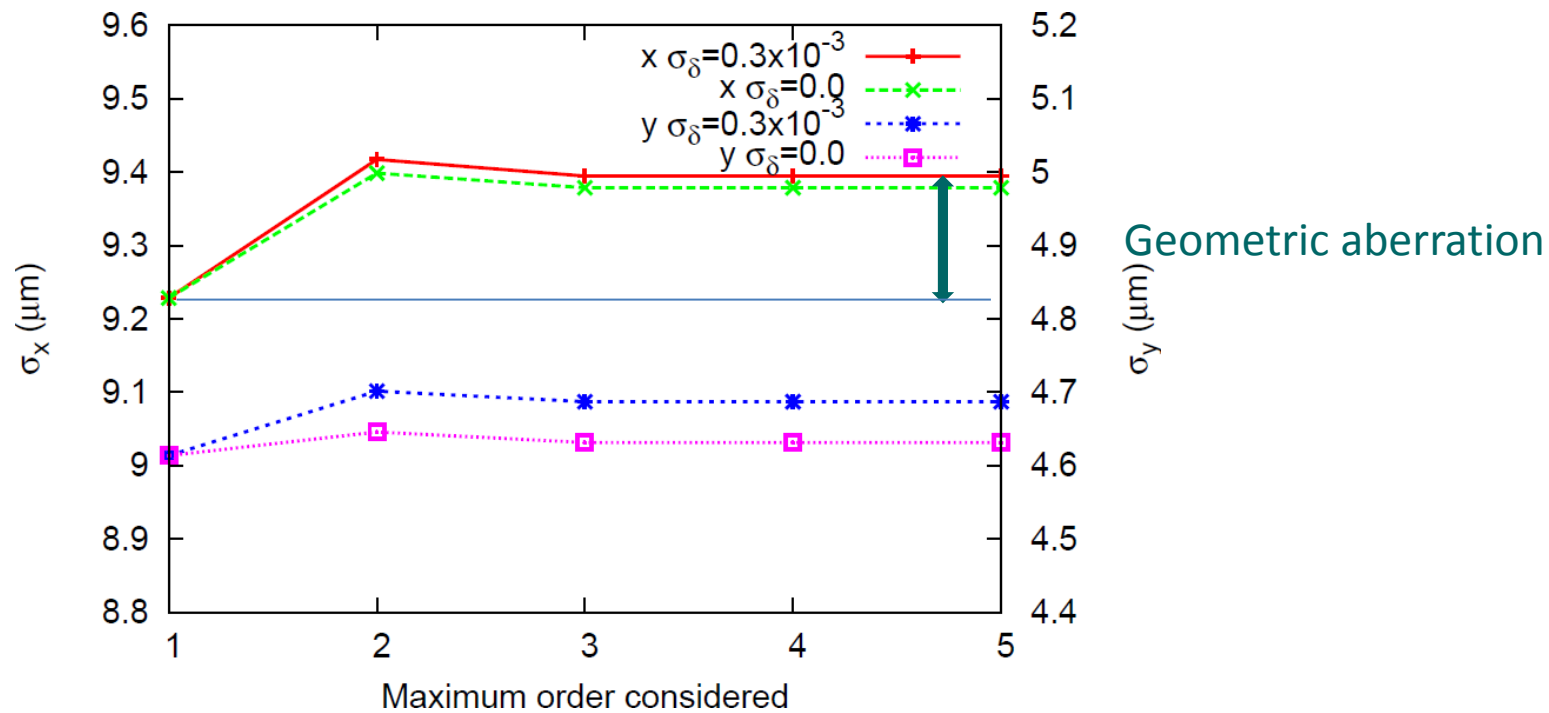
Chromaticity compensated two dedicated sections.

Separated optics with strictly defined functions that makes the system relatively simple to design.

Chromaticity is **not locally corrected**.

SR power of 39 kW

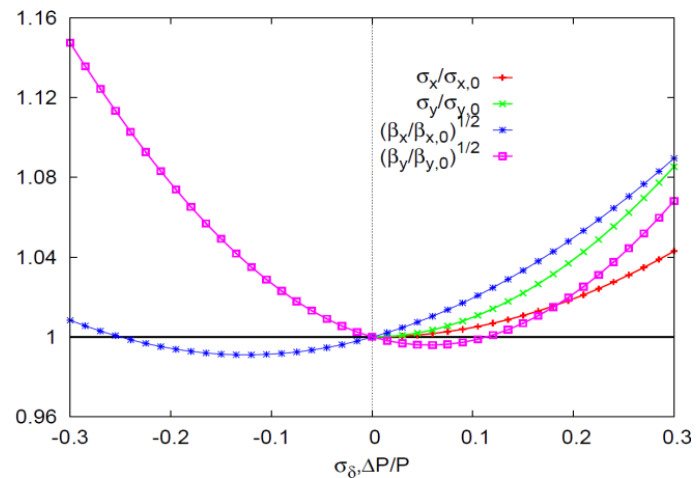
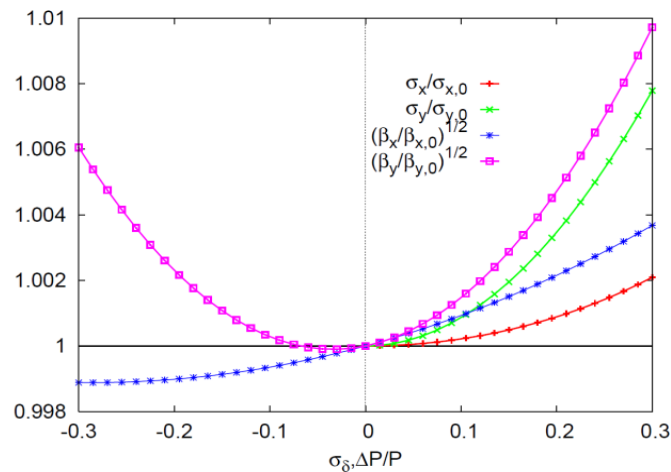
Beam size by order



Bandwidth

e⁻ FFS optics II

e⁻ FFS optics III: Traditional



Much wider bandwidth for the local chromatic option →
more stable for energy variations

Flat beams comparative

Momentum spread $\sigma_\delta = 0.3 \times 10^{-3}$
without synchrotron radiation
evaluated by tracking with PLACET

	σ_x [μm]	σ_y [μm]
Local	9.34	4.69
Traditional	9.75	4.97

Synchrotron radiation effects due to
emittance dilution in the horizontal plane.

	σ_y [μm] w/o SR	σ_x [μm] W SR	σ_x [μm] Expected*
Local	9.41	22.24	22.33
traditional	10.15	12.84	13.63

$$* \quad \Delta(\sigma_x^*/\beta_x^*) = 4.13 \times 10^{-11} m^2 GeV^{-5} E^5 I \quad I = \int_0^L \frac{H(s)}{|\rho(s)^3|} \cos^2 \phi(s) ds \quad H = \frac{D_x^2 + (D'_x \beta_x + D_x \alpha_x)^2}{\beta_x}$$

M. Sands, SLAC/AP-047 (1985).

Magnet comparison

	triplet			doublet - local			doublet - traditional		
Name	Gradient [T/m]	Length [m]	Radius [mm]	Gradient [T/m]	Length [m]	Radius [mm]	Gradient [T/m]	Length [m]	Radius [mm]
Q1	19.7	1.34	20	-19.1	1.1	36	-20.54	2.5	36
Q2	-38.8	1.18	32	17.7	1.1	37	20.31	2.5	35
Q3	-3.46	1.18	20	-14.7	1.1	41	-6.59	0.3	17
Q4	22.3	1.34	22	11.8	1.1	41	2.85	0.3	13

- A chromatic correction needs high dispersion regions in the sextupoles that introduce SR and emittance growth
- Restriction in length
- Restriction in L^*
- Three different solutions have been studied and presented

Three different e- FFS optics

	Main advantages	Main disadvantages	Future
optics I: Triplet	Simple and short	Chromaticity not corrected	
optics II: Doublet, local chromatic correction	Short	Large emittance growth from synchrotron radiation	H-function optimization
optics III: Doublet, traditional modular chromatic correction	Chromaticity corrected with low emittance growth	Too Long?	If there is enough space

- J.L. Abelleira, N. Bernard, S. Russenschuck, R. Tomas, F. Zimmermann; Proc. IPAC'11 San Sebastian, p. 2796.
- J.L. Abelleira, H. Garcia, R. Tomas, F. Zimmermann; IPAC'12 New Orleans

*Thank you for
your attention*